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| 8 | 271 | fuzzy and logic and (classify or classification or classsifying) and learn and threshold | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/08/14 14:04 |
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**1   Supporting valid-time indeterminacy**                                                87%
Curtis E. Dyreson , Richard T. Snodgrass
**ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)** March 1998
Volume 23 Issue 1
In valid-time indeterminacy it is known that an event stored in a database did in fact occur, but
it is not known exactly when. In this paper we extend the SQL data model and query language
to support valid-time indeterminacy. We represent the occurrence time of an event with a set
of possible instants, delimiting when the event might have occurred, and a probability
distribution over that set. We also describe query language constructs to retrieve informat ...

**2   Meaningful term extraction and discriminative term selection in text categorization via**      82%
**unknown-word methodology**
Yu-Sheng Lai , Chung-Hsien Wu
**ACM Transactions on Asian Language Information Processing (TALIP)** March 2002
Volume 1 Issue 1
In this article, an approach based on unknown words is proposed for meaningful term
extraction and discriminative term selection in text categorization. For meaningful term
extraction, a phrase-like unit (PLU)-based likelihood ratio is proposed to estimate the
likelihood that a word sequence is an unknown word. On the other hand, a discriminative
measure is proposed for term selection and is combined with the PLU-based likelihood ratio
to determine the text category. We conducted several experim ...

**3   Searching dynamically bundled goods with pairwise relations**                          80%

Yuan-Chi Chang , Chung-Sheng Li , John R. Smith
**Proceedings of the 4th ACM conference on Electronic commerce** June 2003
Economics research has long recognized that bundling enables savings in production and transaction costs, promotes complementary among the bundle components and sorts consumers according to their valuations. Sellers employ market analysis and intelligence to extract the most surplus. In the age of electronic commerce with low product information access cost, buyers can take advantage of the benefits of bundling by performing dynamic composition of goods from multiple companies offering heterogen ...

**4**  Garbage collection in object-oriented databases using transactional cyclic reference counting　　80%
P. Roy , S. Seshadri , A. Silberschatz , S. Sudarshan , S. Ashwin
**The VLDB Journal &mdash; The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**
August 1998
Volume 7 Issue 3
Garbage collection is important in object-oriented databases to free the programmer from explicitly deallocating memory. In this paper, we present a garbage collection algorithm, called Transactional Cyclic Reference Counting (TCRC), for object-oriented databases. The algorithm is based on a variant of a reference-counting algorithm proposed for functional programming languages The algorithm keeps track of auxiliary reference count information to detect and collect cyclic garbage. The algorithm ...

**5**  Process variation: Explicit computation of performance as a function of process variation　　80%
Lou Scheffer
**Proceedings of the 8th ACM/IEEE international workshop on Timing issues in the specification and synthesis of digital systems** December 2002
Each manufactured chip is a little bit different, and designers want as many as possible of these chips to work. Process variation is a function of many variables, as the width, thickness, and inter-layer thickness can vary independently for each layer on a chip, as can temperature and voltage. Currently designers cope with this by picking a few subsets of these conditions, called process corners, and analyzing at these conditions. However, it's easy to show this approach is both too conservativ ...

**6**  Computing curricula 2001　　80%
**Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC)** September 2001

**7**  Software process validation: quantitatively measuring the correspondence of a process to a　　80%
model
Jonathan E. Cook , Alexander L. Wolf
**ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)** April 1999
Volume 8 Issue 2
To a great extent, the usefulness of a formal model of a software process lies in its ability to accurately predict the behavior of the executing process. Similarly, the usefulness of an executing process lies largely in its ability to fulfill the requirements embodied in a formal model of the process. When process models and process executions diverge, something significant is happening. We have developed techniques for uncovering and measuring the discrepancies between models and executio ...

**8**   Classification and regression: money *can* grow on trees      80%
Johannes Gehrke , Wie-Yin Loh , Raghu Ramakrishnan
**Tutorial notes of the fifth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** August 1999
With over 800 million pages covering most areas of human endeavor, the World-wide Web is a fertile ground for data mining research to make a difference to the effectiveness of information search. Today, Web surfers access the Web through two dominant interfaces clicking on hyperlinks and searching via keyword queries This process is often tentative and unsatisfactory Better support is needed for expressing one's information need and dealing with a search result in more structured ways than ...

**9**   An overview of query optimization in relational systems      80%
Surajit Chaudhuri
**Proceedings of the seventeenth ACM SIGACT-SIGMOD-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems** May 1998

**10**   Structured documents: Searching XML documents via XML fragments      77%
David Carmel , Yoelle S. Maarek , Matan Mandelbrod , Yosi Mass , Aya Soffer
**Proceedings of the 26th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in informaion retrieval** July 2003
Most of the work on XML query and search has stemmed from the publishing and database communities, mostly for the needs of business applications. Recently, the Information Retrieval community began investigating the XML search issue to answer information discovery needs. Following this trend, we present here an approach where information needs can be expressed in an approximate manner as pieces of XML documents or "XML fragments" of the same nature as the documents that are being searched. We pr ...

**11**   Reconstructing sets from interpoint distances (extended abstract)      77%
Steven S. Skiena , Warren D. Smith , Paul Lemke
**Proceedings of the sixth annual symposium on Computational geometry** May 1990
We consider the problem of determining which point sets in some given space realise a given distance multiset. Special cases include the &ldquo;turnpike problem&rdquo; where the points lie on a line, and the &ldquo;beltway problem&rdquo; where the points lie on a loop. Of interest is the algorithmic problem of determining such point sets for a given collection of distances and the combinatorial problem of finding bounds on the maximum number of different solutions. These problems find appli ...

**12**   Rendering CSG models with a ZZ-buffer      77%
David Salesin , Jorge Stolfi
**ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics , Proceedings of the 17th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques** September 1990
Volume 24 Issue 4

**13**   Complex relationships and knowledge discovery support in the InfoQuilt system      77%
A. Sheth , S. Thacker , S. Patel
**The VLDB Journal &mdash; The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases** May 2003

Volume 12 Issue 1
Support for semantic content is becoming more common in Web-accessible information systems. We see this support emerging with the use of ontologies and machine-readable, annotated documents. The practice of domain modeling coupled with the extraction of domain-specific, contextually relevant metadata also supports the use of semantics. These advancements enable knowledge discovery approaches that define complex relationships between data that is autonomously collected and managed. The InfoQuilt ...

**14** Information retrieval 2: Text joins in an RDBMS for web data integration                77%
Luis Gravano , Panagiotis G. Ipeirotis , Nick Koudas , Divesh Srivastava
**Proceedings of the twelfth international conference on World Wide Web** May 2003
The integration of data produced and collected across autonomous, heterogeneous web services is an increasingly important and challenging problem. Due to the lack of global identifiers, the same entity (e.g., a product) might have different textual representations across databases. Textual data is also often noisy because of transcription errors, incomplete information, and lack of standard formats. A fundamental task during data integration is matching of strings that refer to the same entity. ...

**15** Frequent patterns II: Mining frequent item sets by opportunistic projection                77%
Junqiang Liu , Yunhe Pan , Ke Wang , Jiawei Han
**Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** July 2002
In this paper, we present a novel algorithm Opportune Project for mining complete set of frequent item sets by projecting databases to grow a frequent item set tree. Our algorithm is fundamentally different from those proposed in the past in that it opportunistically chooses between two different structures, array-based or tree-based, to represent projected transaction subsets, and heuristically decides to build unfiltered pseudo projection or to make a filtered copy according to features of the ...

**16** Streams and time series: On the need for time series data mining benchmarks: a survey and                77%
empirical demonstration
Eamonn Keogh , Shruti Kasetty
**Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** July 2002
In the last decade there has been an explosion of interest in mining time series data. Literally hundreds of papers have introduced new algorithms to index, classify, cluster and segment time series. In this work we make the following claim. Much of this work has very little utility because the contribution made (speed in the case of indexing, accuracy in the case of classification and clustering, model accuracy in the case of segmentation) offer an amount of "improvement" that would have been c ...

**17** Fast image retrieval using color-spatial information                77%
Beng Chin Ooi , Kian-Lee Tan , Tat Seng Chua , Wynne Hsu
**The VLDB Journal &mdash; The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases** May 1998
Volume 7 Issue 2
In this paper, we present an image retrieval system that employs both the color and spatial information of images to facilitate the retrieval process. The basic unit used in our technique is

a *single-colored cluster*, which bounds a homogeneous region of that color in an image. Two clusters from two images are similar if they are of the same color and overlap in the image space. The number of clusters that can be extracted from an image can be very large, and it affects the accuracy of ret ...

**18** Whole-genome comparative annotation and regulatory motif discovery in multiple yeast    77%
species
Manolis Kamvysselis , Nick Patterso , Bruce Birren , Bonnie Berger , Eric Lander
**Proceedings of the seventh annual international conference on Computational molecular biology** April 2003
In [13] we reported the genome sequences of *S. paradoxus, S. mikatae and S. bayanus* and compared these three yeast species to their close relative, *S. cerevisiae*. Genome-wide comparative analysis allowed the identification of functionally important sequences, both coding and non-coding. In this companion paper we describe the mathematical and algorithmic results underpinning the analysis of these genomes.We developed statistical methods for the systematic de-novo identification of ...

**19** Exploiting hierarchical domain structure to compute similarity    77%
Prasanna Ganesan , Hector Garcia-Molina , Jennifer Widom
**ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)** January 2003
Volume 21 Issue 1
The notion of similarity between objects finds use in many contexts, for example, in search engines, collaborative filtering, and clustering. Objects being compared often are modeled as sets, with their similarity traditionally determined based on set intersection. Intersection-based measures do not accurately capture similarity in certain domains, such as when the data is sparse or when there are known relationships between items within sets. We propose new measures that exploit a hierarchical ...

**20** What have we learnt from using real parallel machines to solve real problems?    77%
G. C. Fox
**Proceedings of the third conference on Hypercube concurrent computers and applications - Volume 2** January 1989
We briefly review some key scientific and parallel processing issues in a selection of some 84 existing applications of parallel machines. We include the MIMD hypercube transputer array, BBN Butterfly, and the SIMD ICL DAP, Goodyear MPP and Connection Machine from Thinking Machines. We use a space-time analogy to classify problems and show how a division into synchronous, loosely synchronous and asynchronous problems is helpful. This classifies problems into those suitable for SIMD or MIMD ...

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